all over the world. The money will be given to an advertising firm in England who will do the needful. If coffee is consumed locally no cess will have to be paid as it will be levied only on the exported article. Unless all planters co-operate, prices cannot improve and as the Government of India refuse to take action if all planters do not apply for it unanimously, these differences should not prevail.

Reply of Government.—No proposal has been made to the Government about the levy of the cess and the Association will be consulted in due course, if such a proposal is received.

SUBJECT No. 117.

Coffee deterioration.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The London merchants are of opinion that Indian coffee has deteriorated. It is the experience of many planters that the large show of blossoms does not set in properly. Experts may be asked to investigate the causes for deterioration of the quality of coffee and the failure of the blossoms to set in properly and suggest suitable remedies. Arrangements may also be made for the introduction of new seeds. As Indian planters do not belong to the United Planters' Association of Southern India, they cannot move Mr. Anstead, their Scientific Officer, to study the subject.

Reply of Government.—The subject will be taken up if practicable in due course, but the chances of early action are poor. Try the Scientific Officer specially engaged by the Planters' Associations.

SUBJECT No. 118.

Disposal by malki sale of relinquished coffee lands.

Mr. K. Tammaiya, Hassan District Board.

Summary of discussion.—Similar to the disposal of relinquished dry and wet lands by malki sale, the relinquished coffee lands may also be dealt with without reference to the upset price of Rs. 10 per acre. Moreover, as it is very troublesome and costly to improve such coffee lands, the shraya system of revenue may be allowed.

Reply of Government.—Some concessions can be shown in the case of lands lying relinquished for more than three years. If application is made to the local authorities for the grant of any particular land lying waste, the case will be dealt with on its merits.

SUBJECT No. 119.

Darkhasts for *banjar* lands.

(1) Mr. Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
(2) and (4) Mr. Srinivasa Dikshit, Shikarpur Taluk.
(3) Mr. A. Narasimhiengar, Sagar Taluk.
(4) Messrs. K. Shamaiengar and Nadig Bheema Rao, Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) When a *banjar* land is applied for for purposes of cultivation, the grant of the *saguvali chit* to the *darkhastdar* is delayed till the close of the year. By the time the *chit* is received, the cultivating season will have been practically over, and the *darkhastdar* is thus obliged to unnecessarily pay the year's kandayam. It is prayed that orders may be passed directing the grant of *saguvali chits* immediately on receipt of *darkhasts*.

(2) The *saguvali chit* for any year may be ordered to be granted in the month of August or September of the previous year, (*i.e.*,) after the sowing operations are over. So that the land may be got ready for cultivation without loss of time. The rules no doubt provide for the kandayam being excused when the land is delivered to the applicant too late in the season for any crops being raised. The object of the ryots is not to escape payment of kandayam but to raise crops on the land. If no time is fixed, the land is given in March or April.

(3) The grant of *darkhasts* for one year's cultivation of banjar lands exists elsewhere and may be brought into force in this State also. This step encourages the cultivation of several lands lying waste at present and dispenses with the necessity of applying for *rajinamas* frequently. The darkhasts may be granted only on receipt of the assessment on the land from the applicant and without allowing him any rights in the malki on the land.

(4) Owing to delays occurring in the grant of the *saguvali chit*, the applicant is obliged to cultivate the land for fear that the cultivation season may pass away before he receives the required permission. It is desirable that in such a case he should not be fined on the score of the unauthorised cultivation of the land. It is also desirable that *darkhasts* should be sanctioned soon after they are received, a reference only to the registers in the taluk office being considered sufficient when no malki exists. No auction sales need be held when the value of malki is small, and its value may be foregone by Government in such a case.

Reply of Government.—(1) Government have always insisted upon the speedy disposal of *darkhasts* and the Revenue Commissioner will take due notice of any case of delays in the grant of darkhasts.

(2) A date will be fixed for each district as the latest date on which any sowings can take place. *Saguvali chits* issued up to that date will have effect from that year. Those issued after will have effect from the succeeding year.

(3) There would be no objection to the grant of such lands if there was no malki. The question, how to protect the malki in such lands when they are given out temporarily, is under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner.

(4) The present rules regarding the disposal of occupancies are suitable and they cannot be further relaxed.